RAILROADS.

Schedule effective April 17, 1904.

Schedule effective April 17, 1904.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station.

7:30 a.m. Daily. Local for Harrisonburg, Watrenton, Danville and way stations.

10:51 a.m. Daily. Washington and Florida Limited. First-class coaches and drawing room sleeper to Jacksonville, Fla. Dining car service.

11:15 a.m. Daily. United States Fast Mail. First-class coaches and drawing room sleeper to New Orleans. Dining car service.

4:01 p.m. Week Days. Local for Harrisonburg and way stations on Mannssas branch.

4:40 p.m. Daily. Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville.

7:19 p.m. Daily. New York and Atlanta Express. First-class coach, sleeper to Columbus via Atlanta. Sunset tourist, sleeper Washington to San Francisco Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Pullman buffet service.

9:50 p.m. Daily Through sleepers and coaches Washington to Columbia, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah and Jacksonville. Dining car service.

10:00 p.m. Daily. New York and Memphis Limited (via Lynchburg). First-class coach and sleeping car to Roancke, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis; sleeper to New Orleans. Dining car service.

Memphis; alceper to New Orleans. Dising the ervice.

10.45 p.m. Daily. Washing on and Southwestern Idunted. All Pullman train this and observation cars to Atlanta and Macon; despers to Nashville, Atlanta, Ma.-on, Memphis, New Orleans.

TRAINS ON BLUEMONT BRANCH.

Leave Washington 8:10 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 6:05 p.m. week-days; 5:05 p.m. for Leesburg only. Sunday trains leave Washington 9:10 a.m., 6:25 p.m.

Through trains from the South arrive Washington 6:42 a.m., 6:52 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 9:50 p.m. daily. Local trains from Hacrisonburg, 11:55 a.m. week days and 9:10 p.m. daily From Charlottesville 8:25 a.m. and 9:10 p.m. daily. 9:10 p.m. daily.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and detailed information can be had at ticket offices, 705 15th street, 511 Pennsylvania avenue and Pennsylvania Station. Baggage checked through from hotels and residences.

residences.

'Phone 1640 P. R. R. Cab Service.
C. H. ACKERT, General Manager
S. H. HARDWICK, Pass, Traf. Mgr.
W. H. TAYLOE, General Pass'r Agent.
L. S. BROWN, General Agent.

Effective November 22, 1903.

Leave Washington, New Jersey ave. and C st. Chicago and Northwest. *11:00 a.m., *6:20 p.m. Cincinnatl, 8t. Louis and Louisville, *10:05 a.m., *4:15 p.m., *1:10 night.

Pittsburg and Cleveland. *11:00 a.m., *8:45 p.m. and *1:20 night.
Columbus and Wheeling. *6:20 p.m.
Winchester, †8:35 a.m. †4:15, †5:30, †6:20 p.m.
Lursy, †4:15 p.m.
Annapolis, week days, 8:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 12:00 noon, 4:00 p.m., 6:00 p.m. Sundays, 8:30 a.m., 5:20 p.m.

Frederick, †8:35, \$9:15, †11:00 a.m., \$1:15, †4:30, †6:20 p.m.
By and way points, †8:35, \$9:15 a.m., \$1:15, †4:30, †6:20 p.m.

Boyd and way points, †8:35, \$9:15 a.m., \$1:15, †4:30, †5:30, \$10:15, †11:30 p.m.

Gaithersburg and way points, †8:35, \$9:15 a.m., †12:50, \$1:15, †3:30, †4:30, *5:00, †5:30, †7:05, \$7:20, \$10:15, †11:30 p.m.

Washington Junction and way points, †8:35, \$9:10 a.m., \$1:15, †4:30, †5:30 p.m.

Baltimore, week days, x3:00, 5:00, 6:30, x7:00, x7:20, x8:00, x8:30, x8:30, 8:35, x9:00, x9:30, x10:00, x11:00 a.m., x12:00 noon, 12:05, x1:00, x2:00, x3:00, x4:00, x4:30, 4:40, x5:00, x5:20, x6:00, 6:30, x7:00, x3:00, x7:00, x1:00, x1:00, x1:15, x3:00, x Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

p.m. † Except Sunday. § Sunday only.

* Dally. † Except Sunday. § Sunday only.

* Express trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at ticket offices. 619 Penusylvania ave. n.w., New York ave. and 15th st., and at station.

S. B. HEGE. District Passenger Agent.

D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.

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10:50 A.M. Dail. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED .-Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars from Harrisburg. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. Buffet Parior Car to

10:50 A.M. Datty. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.-Sleip risburg to Cincinnati, Indiapapolis and St. Louis. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. 10:50 A.M. Daily. FAST LINE.-Pullman Buffet Parlor Cat to Harrisburg. Buffet Parlor Car

Barrisburg to Pittsburg. 8 30 P.M. Daily. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EX-PRESS Sleeping and Dining Care Harrisburg to Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Nashville (via Circinnati and Louisville). Parler Car to

5:40 P.M. daily. CHICAGO LIMITED .- Sleeping Smoking, Dining and Observation Cars, Harrisburg to Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland. Paries

Car to Harrisburg. 7:15 P. M. datly. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS .- Pullmi Sleeping Oar Harrisburg to St. Louis and Cincin

7:45 P. M. daily. WESTERN EXPRESS .- Pullmas Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago. Dining Car to Chicago.

T:45 P. M. daily. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNAT EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington to Harrisburg, and Harrisburg to Cleveland and Ciscianati. Dining Car. Connects for St. Louis. 10:40 P.M. Dally. PACIFIC EXPRESS.-Pullman Steeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Toledo. 7:50 A.M. Dally. BUFFALO DAY EXPRESS with through Broiler Buffet Parlor Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction. 7:50 A. M. for hane, Canandalgua, Rochester and

Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday. 10:50 A. M. for Elmira and Renovo dally, excep-Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 8:30 P.M. 7:15 P. M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS. with through Buffet Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

7:45 P. M. daily for Erie; for Bochester, Buffale and Magara Falls daily, except Saturday, with Bleeping Car Washington to Rochester, 10:40 P. M. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester. falo and Niagara Falls daily. Puliman Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only.

For Philadelphia, New York and the East. .00 P. M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED," daily. all Parlor Cars, with Diring Car from Baltimore Express, *7:00, *8:10, 9:00, *10:00, 10:30, and *11:00 A.M., 12:45, 3:15, *4:45, 6:50, 10:00 P.M., 12:30 night. On Sundays, *7:00, *8:10, *9:00, 10:30, *11:00 A.M., 12:15, 3:15, *4:45, 6:50, and

10:00 P.M., 12:30 night. For Philadelphia only, Express, 7:45 A. M., 12:18 P. M. week-days, 2:00, 4:10, *5:35, and 5:40 P.M.

dally; 7:00 A. M. Sundays. for Boston, without change, 7:48 A. M. week-days and 5:35 P. M. dally.

For Baltimore, 5:00, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 7:50, 8:10, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 10:50, 11,00 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:23, 2:00, 8:15, 8:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 1:45, 4:48, 5:85, 5:40, 6:10, 6:80, 7:18, 7:48, 0:00, 10:40, 11:35 P. M., and 12:30 night weekdays. On Sundays, 7:00, 7:50, 8:10, 9:00, 9:05, 10:30, 10:50, 11:00 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 8:15, 8:30 4:40 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:45, 5:35, 5:40, 8:10, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40 P. M., and

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Schedule Effective March 16, 1904.

Trains leave Pennsylvania Station.

2:30 P.M. Daily—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS SPECIAL. Solid vestibule, electric-lighted Dining Car train to Cincinnati. Reaches Cincinnati 8:00 a.m., Louisville 11:00 a.m., St. Louis 6:45 p.m., Chicago 5:30 p.m. Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Iodianapolis and St. Louis. Parlor Car to Virginia Hot Springs week days, arriving 10:20 p.m. central time. Parlor Car Cincinnati to Chicago. Dining Car from Washington; meals a la carte.

11:10 P.M. Daily—F. F. V. Limited. Solid vestibule, electric-lighted Dining Car train to Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Legington and Louisville, without change. Compartment Sleeper to Virginia Hot Springs daily except Sunday. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis. Dining Car serving meals a la carte.

carte.

Reservation and tickets at Chesapeake and Ohlo
office, 513 Pennaylvania avenue; 600 Fourteenth
street, near F, and at the station. Telephone call
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Telephone Main 1066. General Passenger Agent.

JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. It is a Composite of Those of European Nations.

The main features of the Japanese sysem of public education have been borrowed from western nations-from Germany, from the United States, and particularly from France-but in combining these detached parts the government has shown the same genius for organization and direction as in the creation and control of its army and navy. Thus, the superfor council of education, which plays an important part in the administration of that interest, is modeled on the French superior council; but, unlike the latter, its membership includes the chiefs of other administrative bureaus, so that education is directed in full view of the interests of the commerce, of the agricul-ture and the internal economy of the kingdom. So also in respect to manual training, which has great recognition in Japan; though the general idea and meth-od are copied from the west, there is no ervile imitation in respect either to the ools employed or the exercises followed. Only that is taken which can be skillfully adapted to native conditions and demands. The system of education is thor-oughly organized and carefully superised. The minister makes frequent inspection tours for the purpose of seeing for himself the manner in which the edu-cation laws are carried out, and specialists from the Tokio University, the higher normal schools, &c., are from time to time sent out to report upon the manner in which their special subjects are taught, ods of standards. These tours are quite independent of the regular inspection service, which is intrusted to men of approved qualification and distinguished ank, who are held to strict account for

he discharge of their duties. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years, or until a prescribed course of study is completed, which may be done in four years. Following this limited course of the "ordinary elementary school," which includes morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic and gymnastics, with a choice of one or more subjects—drawing, according to local conditions, there is -according to local conditions, there is a higher elementary school course extending over two or three or four years. The total number of elementary schools reported for 1902 was 27,010, the number of teachers employed in them 102,700, and the number of pupils enrolled 4,980,604. As the total number of children of legal school age was 7,408,179, it will be seen that the enrollment was equivalent to 67 per cent of the school population. For the training of teachers for the elementary schools the government maintains 54 normal schools, having in 1902 1,032 teachers and 17.982 students, and two higher normal schools, having 118 teach-

ers and 860 students.

While the government has been thus steadily extending the means of popular education, it has made liberal provision higher education, including under that term the very ample provision for general culture and research in two im-perial universities, and in special schools led to prepare experts for the servols supported by the government and under the charge of the minister of pubthe fraction, of which five are schools of medicine, and the remainder as follows: The Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Arts School and the Tokyo Academy of Music. Besides the Tokyo are sensely schools the Tokyo Academy of Music. the government special schools there are four public and forty-five private schools of similar character. The University of Tokyo includes all the facilities recognized in western universities except the-ology. The College of Science and Engineering has ample equipment for in-struction in chemistry, pure and applied; in mining and metallurgy, in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. nine technical schools supported by the government include the Sapphoro Agricultural School, the higher commercial chool and three institutes for the train-

ing of technical teachers. It is worthy of note that whereas twenty-five years ago Japan depended almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of professors and teachers, it is now able to recruit the teaching service from native scholars. The number of forign instructors reported in government chools in 1902 was sixty-six, of the United States furnished twelve, England fifteen, France five, Germany twenty-two and Russia two. The actual expenditure by the government for educapenditure by the government for educa-tion in 1902 was 6,228,000 yen (about \$5,-

How Rare Plumage is Spoiled.

In spite of all the money spent on clothes and the miles of shop windows devoted to the display of feminine wearing apparel, few well-dressed women are to be met with. The lovely fabrics that bask behind a plateglass window too often lose their attrac-tions in their transition to the pavements, when they appear at the wrong time on the wrong woman in the wrong hat.

Miss Willing—"Should a girl allow her flance to kiss her before they are married?"

Mrs. Wedderly—"Well, if she wants him to kiss her at all she should."—C*icago

张兴林长张长春长张兴林小城市张兴林小城市

Only Results Count, and therein lies the value of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It cures coughs and colds; quickly relieves sore throat and bronchitis. All druggists. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 a bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Buddhist World.

A GLITTERING SHAFT

RANGOON. Neighboring Shrines, Temples and

Rest House-A Great Bell With a History.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

RANGOON, April 2, 1904. The holiest place in Burma, the most celebrated and sacred shrine in the entire Buddhist world, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims from every country where that faith prevails, is the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. It stands upon an eminence about two miles from the city. The terrace, 166 feet above the surrounding country, is 900 feet long by 680 feet wide. From it rises a splendid column 370 feet high, circular in form, with a circumference of 1,355 feet at the bottom. The summit is tipped by a magnificent iron spire, or "umbrella," as it is called, constructed of a series of gradually diminishing rings as the top is approached, and culminating in a "Sein-Bu" or crown of gems, which was presented by Mindon Min, the late king of Burma, at a cost of \$250,000. The column is a solid structure of brick, stone and cement, and its peculiar freguer form is not seen outside of Burma There are pagodas in Siam, the Malay peninsula, China and Japan, but they differ from those in Burma both in shape and ornamentation.

The Shwe-Dagon is a mighty, glittering, golden staft dominating the landscape from every side, and being gilded from base to summit is more conspicuous than any other architectural design of the same size could be. The innumerable hoops with which it is bound are hung with little bells of gold, sliver, copper; bronze and composition, and each of them represents an offering made by some devotes. They tinkle sweetly as they are disturbed by the breeze and make most fascinating music

A Remarkable Shot.

Upon the side of the shaft toward the city, about one-third of its height from the ground, hangs the skin of a tiger, and the priests tell you a marvelous story that is confirmed by ample authority. Several years ago the animal which wore it came out of the jungle and climbed up the gilded surface of the padoga to that height, where it stood helpless and bewildered, unable to go higher or to retrace its steps. It seems almost incredible, for the surface of the pagoda is slippery with gold leaf and almost perpendicular, but nevertheless the story must be believed. The priests, pil-grims and peddlers around the different temples became frantic with excitement and somebody with a cool head notified the guard at a neighboring barracks. When the officer of the day was informed he took his rifle and hurried to the pagoda, followed by a corporal and a squad of armed men. Only one shot was fired. The captain was an accomplished marksman. He raised his rifle, took careful aim, there was a sharp report and the lifeless carcass of the beas came tumbling down the side of the pa-goda, to the amazement of the worshipers, who to this moment declare that a miracle was performed. The animal was skinned and the pelt was hung at the exact spot where its owner was standing when the death shot was fired

The terrace upon which the pageda stands is crowded with shrines, temples and resthouses erected by kings and rich men of the Buddhist faith. They are "too numerous to mention," but represent an enormous expenditure of money, and contain some of the most beautiful decorations and exquisite carving you can imagine. Each temple and shrine contains a figure of Gaudama, the sitting Buddha, in the usual posture with his legs crossed and his hands folded, or with his right arm extended. That is supposed to be the attitude of Gaudama when he sat under the Bo tree at Gaya, India, and preached to his disciples. The images have no beauty or artistic merit. Most of them are made of wood, gilded, and some of marble and others stone. There are several hundred all to-

gether.

Each image is decorated by offerings of flowers, rice, paper flags, fruit, candles, perfumery, incense and other simple gifts expressing whatever emotions stirred the hearts of the persons who offered them, and their faith is sublime. They come from every part of the Buddhist world, men, women, children, with eager, earnest faces, tumes of silk, gorgeous turbans and all the ornaments they own. Others wear white linen jackets, silk skirts and shawls. The Xhans, Karens, Siamese and Chinese ap-pear in their peculiar costumes, and every one wears his best. No pilgrim appreaches and I do not know where else one can find so great an opportunity to see the different types of the eastern races. But they are not all attractive or happy. Among them are pilgrims with hideous diseases; lepers, paralytics, cripples, consumptives, the lame and the halt and the blind, some of them feeling their way and creeping over the slippery pavements, others being led or carried by kind and generous friends. Each bears some gift, some pious offering, no matter how simple, to place upon an altar or to lay at the feet of one of the idols that mean so much to them.

Approach to the Terrace.

The terrace is approached through a long passage and up many flights of steps. On each side are booths at which offerings of every description are sold, candles, incense, food, toys, knicknacks and every conceivable article. The dealers must do a good business, or their shops would not be so numerous and the stocks upon their shelves would not be so large. At forty or fifty stalls toys and dolls can be purchased, and curiously enough they are favorite offerings to the gods. You see them lying around the feet of the Buddhas in almost every temple. There are several book stores at which Buddhist literature can be purchased in twenty different languages and dialects. But the largest number of stalls are devoted to sweetmeats and flowers, for no pilgrim is too poor to purchase a marigold or some other pretty blossom to lay at Ruddha's feet.

The processions are continuous during the twenty-four hours, for, like the Hindus, the Burmese know no difference between night and day, and the scene after sunset is ever more novel and welrd than in the daytime The gilded temples, the gorgeous decora-tions, the crowds of worshipers in their brilliant costumes are more picturesque in the heavy shadows, the flare of torch and the flickering candle light. Most of the pilgrims are gay, laughing and joyous; others are sad and wretched. Their distress and anxiety are pictured upon their counteanxiety are pictured upon their counte-nances. There is no reverence, no solem-nity. The people are as noisy and as bustling as they could be in a market place, and as they approach the shrine they seek they beat the gongs and bells that hang in front of other images with a man-ner that seems more like mischief than de-votion. Hundreds of gongs and bells of all sizes are hanging wherever there is a place votion. Hundreds of goings and bens of all sizes are hanging wherever there is a place to suspend them. Beside each are padded hammers or ordinary wooden sticks which the worshipers use to strike them. The air is clamorous with sound.

A Bell With a History.

Under a gayly decorated wooden shed hangs the third largest bell in the world, so large that half a dozen men can stand under it. It weighs forty-two tons and bears a long inscription recounting the "merit" gained by King Tharrawaddy, when he presented it in 1840. This bell has a curious history. During the second Burmese war the English seized it and intended to carry it off to Calcutta as a trophy, but, by some mishap, it dropped trophy, but, by some mishap, it dropped into the Rangoon river and settled down until it was buried in the muddy bottom. English engineers worked for weeks, but

SHWE-DAGON PAGODA

finally abandoned. Twelve years later, having obtained permissive from the authorities, a gang of native inder the direction of a Buddhist priest, entirely ignorant of physics or engineering, rigged a rude contrivance by which the huge beil was holsted from the mud to a flatboat, towed to the bank, transported on rollers a distance of four miles up the hill and hung where it may be seen today under a shed beside the pagoda. Its recovery and removal did not pagoda. Its recovery and removal did not cost a farthing. It was all done under the direction of ignorant priests by volunteer

It is impossible for me or any one cise to describe the conglomerate assortment of temples and shrines that the crowded together upon the terrace. It would require a volume to do them justice, and their picturesqueness could not be portraved in words. Nowhere also it there their picturesqueness could not be por-trayed in words. Nowhere else is there such a display of teak wood carved and gilding and fantastic forms of architecture. Artists say that the designs and decora-tions are barbaric, which is true, but they are characteristic of the oriental races they represent, and express in a most vivid manner their ideas of beauty. PLACED ON HIGH TERRACE AT

Scenes in the Temples.

In many of the temples may be found priests reading the Buddhist scriptures or preaching to throngs of worshipers. Hundreds of "punjees," or young monks; with naked legs, yellow robes and shaven heads, wander about among the crowds or sit in groups in the shade of some fantastic struc-ture. Nuns in white robes, with rapt faces, move silently among the merry throng; and in shady corners may be found numerous "sayns" (soothsayers and fortune tellers), squatting on the ground, with books of ref-erence and tablets before them, and never out of sight are the professional mendi-cants, who poke their brass bowls toward

you for offerings. In a conspicuous place near the main entrance, from morning till night, seven days in the week, sits a grotesque dwarf with an enormous head and a small, mis-shapen body. His hair is long and made up into artificial curls, and his face is covered with a heavy black beard. His eyes are large, dark and plercing, and are overhung with bushy black eyebrows. He has a powerful voice and a loud-sounding gong, which he pounds incessantly, scream ing at every person who passes for an offering to assist him in building a shrine that he may "acquire merit" in heaven. He has sat continuously in that identical place for more than five years, begging in the same manner for the same purpose, and l was told that he had accumulated several thousand dollars, chiefly in gifts of pennies, so that he is about to commence the erec-tion of the shrine which is to give him s high place in heaven

Merit of Pagoda Building. The hill upon which the pagoda stands is surrounded by numerous monasteries filled with monks and priests and punjees, and large rest houses where pilgrims are entertained during their stay in Rangoon. Thousands of smaller but similar pagodas are scattered all over Burma, in various stages of ruin and decay. Some of them are spien-did structures, others are simple piles of

sun-dried brick heaped together at a nomi-nal cost, but equally effective in serving the purpose for which they are intended. Building a pagoda among the Burmese is the same as a pilgrimage to Mecca by a Moslem. It removes all doubt of eternal happiness. Hence every man who can get money enough erects a little tapering spire of cheap brickwork and cement, smears it over with stucco and, if he can pay the bill, covers it with gold leaf. As "merit" attaches only to building, it is not necessary for him to keep the pagoda in repair. Hence the most of them are in a state of decay. The only ones carefully kept are found in large cities or have some sacred association or possess relics of Buddha. At Syriam is the oldest pagoda in Burma, and one of the most important, for it was built in the year 580 B. C. to hold two hairs from the beard of Buddha. A bone and a tooth of "the en-lightened" were added 350 years later. Sev-eral similar relics, a tooth, four hairs and a number of pieces of bone at the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda give it its peculiar sanctity. The most important relics of Buddha, how ever, are in Slam.

SPECIALISTS IN ABCHITECTURE. A Class of Workers Having Great Fame in England and Less Here.

rom the New York Sun. . . . Specialization has made great strides in the profession of architecture. Time was when a single architect with skilled assistants planned and designed buildings from cellar to roof, consulting an architectural engineer, perhaps, if the work was of such size and form as to involve serious engineering problems. Then came the era of architectural firms. One member of such a firm would be specially skilled as a designer, the artist of the combination; another acquainted with materials and methods of construction, so that he was able to superintend the work of the contractors; a third good at specifications or perhaps specially rich in friends and able to deal

with clients. Architectural firms in which men of various gifts participate are still numerous, but specialization has developed independent architects who are consulted by many firms upon special problems. There are men who do little or nothing but write specifications and others who are employed by many of their fellow architects in preparing the colored drawings intended to make unimaginative clients see how a building will look when completed. Architectural engineering is more than ever a profession in itself. Meanwhile the architectural draughtsman has also had his development. English architects are surprised to find how large a share of important work in the offices of New York architects is left in the hands of so-called draughtsmen. These are often carefully educated young architects who hope sooner or later to ndently or get into some established firm as junior partners. In some cases a draughtsman develops into a sort of managing clerk, just as some law clerks become

the executive officers of important law firms. Other draughtsmen are prized for the taste and skill in decorative design. Such men are sometimes employed to do a large part of a competitive design submitted for important buildings, public or private. However little the employing architect may have advised in this work, he and not the designer gets the credit, and the prize if it is successful. New York has few such ssful. New York has few such architects as have attracted special attenarchitects as have attracted special attention in England by methods unusual in this country. The English architects in question are men who work largely alone, having no partners and employing few draughtsmen. They do not seek to create a great business, but are content to build comparatively few houses. They do, how-ever, place their individual mark not only upon the general design of the houses they build, but upon every detail. This method of work makes it impossible that they should entrust to hired draughtsmen a great variety of details such as in this country is done by draughtsmen.

This architect works almost purely as an artist, with jealous care that nothing shall go out from his office that he is not ready

to father in all its important details. Such architects do not earn great incomes, for the comparatively small volume of the business makes that impossible; but their fees for individual houses are relatively large, and only the well-to-do can employ arge, and only the well-to-do can employ them. Their work is known all over the British Isles and even in this country. The few American architects who work in this fashion attract less attention than like men

GETTING THE NEWS IN JAPAN. How the Masses of the People Keep

Posted on Current Events.

In Japan story telling is an old and

the Metropolitan Magazine

popular calling. The professional story tellers have their particular halls, where at the present moment hundreds congregate to listen to war news. True, the Japanese story teller does not attract the more refined or highly educated people, but so popular is he with the masses (who can ne may be classed among the most interestand Russia serve the masses after the fashion of the American newspaper "extras," and the smaller the community where they hold forth the greater is the importance of the professional purveyor of war



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BY ACCLAMATION.

Representative Mudd Renominated-Delegates to National Convention. pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HYATTSVILLE, May 4, 1904. For the seventh time in his political career Representative Sydney E. Mudd was yesterday nominated by acclamation as the standard bearer of the republican party in the fifth congressional convention. The convention was held in Masonic Temple Hall, this place, and the proceedings were of a harmonious and enthusiastic order. Dr -W G. Tuck of Anne Arundel county presided, with James De B. Walbach of Charles county (Mr. Mudd's home) and the minority leader of the house at the last

session of the legislature as secretary. The convention soon transacted its routine business. Ex-Representative A. A. Blake-ney of Howard county and Mr. Thomas Parran of Calvert county were chosen dele-gates to the national republican convention from the fifth congressional district, and were instructed to vote for and to use all honorable means to secure the nomina-tion of Theodore Roosevelt as the repub-lican candidate for President. R. N. Ryon of Prince George's county and Dr. Henkel of Anne Arundel county were chosen alternates. Thomas Webb of Baltimore city was nominated as the presidential elector and A. E. Bowling of St. Mary's county was selected as a member of the republican board of appeals from the district.

The committee which framed the resolu tions comprised Harry T. Levely of Anne Arundel county; John Wm. McCormick eighteenth ward, Baltimore; Conrad Miller, twenty-first ward, Baltimore; August Otto, twenty-third ward, Baltimore; Walter Conway, twenty-fourth ward, Baltimore; Thor Parran, Calvert county; William McK Burroughs, Charles county; Clarence H. Oldfield, Howard county; George B. Mer-

Oldfield, Howard county; George B. Merrick, Prince George's county, and A. E. Bowling, St. Mary's county.

The nomination of Mr. Mudd was made by Gen. L. Allison Wilmer, state's attorney for Charles county, and was seconded by Daniel R. Randali of Anne Arundel county and August Otto of Baltimere city. On motion of Thomas Parran of Calvert county the nominations were closed, and Mr. Mudd was formally nominated by unanimous vote. A committee was appointed to Mudd was formally nominated by unant-mous vote. A committee was appointed to bring Mr. Mudd into the hall, and when he had been introduced to the audience made a stirring address, reviewing the record of the republican party since his service in Congress, and declaring that the demo-cratic party had done nothing of credit since it had assumed charge of state affairs. He declared absolute confidence in his bility to win out this fall, and stated that he was willing to make the Wilson election law an issue of the campaign. He con-tended that this law is unconstitutional.

Rockville and Vicinity.

pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., May 3, 1904. A license was issued here today for the narriage of Mr. James Miller of Chicago and Miss Mary Dolan of Alexandria, Va. The democratic state central and county committees for this county met here today and selected Saturday, May 21, as the date for the primary election to select delegates to represent the various districts of the county at the county convention to be held ere the following Tuesday. The county convention will choose delegates to repre ent the county at the state and congres-

sional conventions.

At a meeting of the board of county pub-At a meeting of the position of county has lic school commissioners here today it was decided to purchase the home property of the late Dr. E. E. Stonestreet as the site decided to purchase the home property the late Dr. E. E. Stonestreet as the site for the new high school. Several sites were under consideration and it was the unanimous opinion of the board that the property means opinion of the board that the property mous opinion of the board that the property selected is the most conveniently located. It is understood the price asked is \$5,000. The property consists of a large brick building and something over two acres of land. It is hoped to sell the present high school property, the proceeds to go towards paying for the new site. It is understood to be the hope of the board to begin building operations at an early date.

Very little is heard here concerning the probable democratic congressional nomines.

probable democratic congressional nominee for this district, but of those mentioned in connection with the honor the name of Hat-tersly W. Talbot of this place has been re-ceived with the most favor.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

BOYD'S, Md., May 3, 1904. A heavy hall storm passed over the section between Clarksburg and Slidell, three miles north of here, about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, continuing for nearly half an hour. Several men along the roads with teams were obliged to seek shelter. and the rural delivery mail carrier placed his horse in a barn near by. The storm was followed by heavy lightning and thun-

No election for town commissioners was held yesterday at Barnesville, the newly incorporated town under act of the legislature, a copy of the charter not having been received in time. Notices have been posted calling for an election Saturday next. Several candidates will be in the field.

Mr. James E. Williams, a retired merchant and farmer of Boyd's, was recently appointed by Gov. Edwin Warfield a director of the house of refuge for women in Baltimore. He has received notification that his commission is at Rockville, and

hat his commission is at Rockville, an ne will qualify this week.

The Evening Star Patterns. Girl's Shirred Coat.

No 4551-Not a whit less picturesque than the costumes of their mothers and

grown-up sisters are the frocks and coats provided for the little maidens, with less elaboration as to trimming and make. The same general features prevail and we have a quaint old-fashioned air in all their styles. In this little coat here shown the front, back and sleeve are shirred in round yoke style. The neck and front are finished by a fancy stole collar which may be very becoming to most girls and is very simple to make. The pattern includes a fitted yoke lining and a lining for the sleeve. This coat would be charming in the construction of these costs. The color chosen depends entirely upon the wear or use one has for such a garment. Material required, 41/2 yards, 36 Inches wide, for medium size.

Sizes-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years. Price. 10c.

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INCREASE IN CANCER.

Spread of the Scourge Causes Alarm Among Physicians. From the New York Tribune.

Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo, while deliv ering an address in Berlin this week, made an allusion to the prevalence of cancer which has either been misunderstood or inaccurately reported. He is represented as having said that cancer is almost as common in the United States as tuberculosis This is a matter to which Dr. Park has given much attention for years, and he has made a special study of the conditions in New York state, which is supposed to lie in what is called the "cancer belt." Hence it does not seem credible that he intended to convey the impression which one would

derive from the language imputed to him. It appears from the statistics of the state board of health for 1908, for instance, that the total rumber of deaths last year from cancer in New York was 5,456, while the mortality was considerably greater from each of seven other diseases, not from each of seven other diseases, not counting accidents, violence and unclassified maladies. "Acute respiratory disorders," among which pneumonia doubtless holds the chief place, are credited with 17,339 deaths, and tuberculosis with 13,494. From the same source of information, however, one learns that there has been comparatively little fluctuation of late in the havoc from most of these causes, but that cancer is on the increase. The deaths in 1903 due to cancer exceeded those of 1902 by nearly 500, and exceeded the average for the previous five years by 684. These figures show, therefore, that the rise in mortality from cancer, to which Dr. Park called attention in the pages of the medical papers five years ago, still continues. He then predicted that if it was maintained long enough cancer would rival tuberculolong enough cancer would rival tuberculo-sis. That time has not yet arrived, but the sis. That time has not yet arrived, but the steady increase for more than a decade certainly justifies great uneasiness. After all, it is the ratio that tells the story. Corroborative testimony was offered by Dr. Frank G. Clemow, in his "Geography of Disease," which appeared last year. He was disposed to think that to a limited extent, possibly, the gain was apparent rather than real. It some measure it might non-

later periods, but it did not seem probable to him that any such explanation would fully account for the increase. The phenomenon had been observed in several European countries. It was especially notable in the United Kingdom. Still, the most conspicuous rise, he declared, was on this side of the Atlantic. As to the main fact therefore there are he little question.

cal men have at least two reason Perhaps radium will some us, Perhaps radium w

curately, this group of diseases—has not yet been determined. Every few months the alleged discovery of the caucer germ is announced. The men who have been is announced. The men who have been engaged in the hunt and who have thought that they had achieved success have often had a high standing. One of them, Dr. Gaylord, is a fellow townsman of Dr. Park. Another is Dr. Schmidt, one of the adviser, of the Emperor of Germany. In none of these instances, however, has the demon-stration been complete and convincing. An organism may be found which is almost always an accompaniment of the diseased tissue under examination. It will not meet all the logical requirements prescribed long ago by Koch, though, unless it be separated from the human system, independently cultivated and then employed to transmit disease to a healthy animal. As final proof of that kind is still lacking, it is too soon to place confidence in any of these claims. Eventually, it is reasonable to hope, the mysteries of cancer will be revealed and an effective method of warfare will be found, but today the doctors are sadly in the

USED BY JAPANESE CENSOR.

The Peculiar Double Envelope Which Letter Are Inclosed

from the Louisville Courier-Journal. Inclosed in a peculiar double envelope typically Japanese, every letter received in Louisville from Miss Frederica Straeffer, who is doing missionary work in Korea, bears the marks of the Japanese press censor and shows how carefully the Japanese are protecting their information and throwing every safeguard around the in-

It is really two envelopes skillfully fastened into one, both sealed so that it is hard to get into it. The inner envelope is made of rice paper, and on this account cannot be written on with ink. The outer envelope is of a different grade paper, thicker and stiffer, and on this is the address. All Miss Straeffer's letters pass through the hands of the censor and are carefully read before they are allowed to

The Louisville missionary is near Seoul, and her letters are sent through that city. They are received by the censor, are opened and read, and then sealed again in the envelopes of the Japanese government. If there is nothing in the letter to which the Japanese could object, it is marked by the censor with a number of letters which mean nothing to the American, but which show the postal authorities of Korea that the letter has been officially passed by the censor. After this preliminary it is allowed to come on its way across the waters, arriving about two months after it was posted.

Miss Straeffer writes that for several

American minister, who took it up the representatives of the Japanese ernment, and in a few days a boat la at her station and a large bundle of ters was brought to her. All of them